

appears to be an undescribed species, but I prefer to wait in the hope of further material before describing it.

(14) *Camponotus (Myrmogonia)*, sp. ♂ s minor. In default of soldiers I propose to give a brief description of this ant, which I cannot trace in any published description, though it appears to come close to Forel's *gibbinotus*.

L. 7-8 mm.

Dark castaneous, pronotum and anterior half of head clearer, antennae and legs clear testaceous. Basal borders of gaster segments testaceous.

Mandibles 5-6 dentate, clypeus carinate; head longer than broad, with parallel sides, narrowing behind the eyes, the occipital border feebly emarginate.

The whole thorax in profile forms a high and regularly curved arch, the base of epinotum sharply compressed. The whole body is superficially and transversely reticulate-striate.

Body with a few stiff erect hairs, none on the scapes, and on the tibiae only on the underside.

Under log or stone in bush, Yallingup, July 31st, 1914 (E.B.P.).

Anopheles and Malaria.

Malaria is due to the presence of the terrible little parasite discovered by Laveran, a French medical man, some thirty years ago, and called *Laverania malariae*.

In the spread of Malaria the part which the mosquito plays is that of a carrier of the young parasites or spores, which are present in large numbers in the saliva of the mosquito. Thus, when the *Anopheles* bites a human being to feed upon the blood, some of this saliva carrying spores enters a minute capillary through the wound. The spores thus introduced into the circulation immediately attack and penetrate the red corpuscles of the blood, where they develop and multiply. This multiplication of the spores, by simple division or splitting, is termed "Schizogony," and the spores are themselves called "Enhaemospores." The attacked corpuscles are destroyed, setting free spores which attack other corpuscles. Sexual forms of the parasite soon appear in the blood of the infected person and pass into the next mosquito, which bites the sufferer to feed upon the blood. These male and female forms are sausage-shaped when transferred to the alimentary canal of the gnat (*Anopheles*), but in a short time become sphericle. The male form produces spermatozoa, which fuse with and fertilise the female spheres or egg-cells. A series of metamorphoses then ensues in which a worm-like form partly pierces the intestinal wall and is nourished by the gnat's blood. Cysts are formed which finally break up and produce fresh spores, which accumulate in the salivary glands in the body of the affected mosquito, ready to still further spread this fell disease. This second spore production is known as "Sporogony," and the spores produced are termed "Exotospores," to distinguish them from the former series.

Thus the parasite is absolutely dependent upon the mosquito for part of its development, and the moral therefore is "Do away with the *Anopheles* and you do away with the parasite." In order to do this the carrier of the parasite must be located, and this is the task which the Local Government Board want to carry out; to map out with all